

TERMS:

The Principia

Published Weekly, for the Princeton Association
at No. 104 William Street, near John St.
Rev. WILLIAM GODDELL,
Rev. GRO. C. CHEEVER, D. D., Editors.
J. W. ALDEN, Publisher.

Two dollars a year, if payment be delayed six months.

Fifty cents a year in addition for the paper delivered by carrier within Brooklyn or New York.

Two dollars and fifty cents a year for each insertion

published in advance.

Advertisements amounting to

\$20.00 20 per cent discount.

\$50.00 30 " "

\$10.00 40 " "

\$50.00 and upwards, 50 " "

NOTICES.—All religious and other notices will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Letters directed to Rev. WILLIAM GODDELL, Editor, or to Rev. G. C. CHEEVER, Associate, will be forwarded to us Post Office, New York, or we shall be subjected to additional postage.

All checks or drafts should be made payable to

J. W. ALDEN or order, and all remittances and

for most communications directed to

Box 4381, New York.

Treasurer and Publisher.

THE LAW OF TEMPERANCE.

A DISCOURSE BY REV. M. THACHER,

At Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y., March 8, 1863.

GENESIS 2: 17.—But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for the day that thou eatest thereof, then shalt surely die.

What is temperance? To this question various answers have been given, some of them quite contradictory. Without wasting time to repeat what does not worth the repetition, I will offer a reply, by which it shall venture to abide in the ensuing discourse.

Temperance is the moderate use of things temporal and material, and abstemious from every thing injurious.

Keeping in mind this definition, it is obvious that temperance is a matter of moral obligation. It is based upon divine permission and divine intimation. All things are God's property, and without his leave we have no right to use the plant which springs out of the earth, the grape from the cluster of the vine, the fruit which hangs upon the branch, or the berry which ripens upon the bush.

LAW OF BENEFICENCE.

But God is a being of infinite benevolence. By consequence, all his commands and prohibitions accord perfectly with either the nature or the relation of things. God has never commanded any thing to *not*; he commands it because it is right.

He has never forbidden anything to *not*; he forbids it because it is wrong.

Hence the benevolence of God both allows and requires us to receive and use what is for our good; and, of course, forbids what is injurious.

It is not, then, upon our opinion what we shall use, or from what we shall abstain, but we are to be ruled by the great law of benevolence, as enforced by the light of nature, or the volume of God's Word.

This may properly be denominated the *law of temperance*; and by this law, even Adam in innocence was to be governed. Of every tree in the garden he might freely eat, with *one exception*. He was allowed, and virtually required to eat of every kind of fruit which was for his benefit. But the fruit of the one forbidden tree, was prohibited, *because* it would be death.

And the Lord God commanded the man, saying, of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat; But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it; for in the day that thou eatest thereof, then shalt surely die.

Thus the definition already expressed, is illustrated.

Temperance is the moderate use of things temporal and beneficial, and abstemious from every thing which is injurious.

The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

VOL. IV.—NO. 12.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 168.

AS IT IS.

THE LAW OF TEMPERANCE.

THE LAW OF BENEFICENCE.

THE LAW OF LOVE.

THE LAW OF ABSTINENCE.

THE LAW OF POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

THE LAW OF RELIGION.

THE LAW OF HUMANITY.

THE LAW OF JUSTICE.

THE LAW OF FAIRNESS.

THE LAW OF INTEGRITY.

fault. It is their own want of a living practical faith in them.

We here close our "Review of the Princeton Review," in the light of its own theory and ethics. But, in a separate article, we shall hereafter present, briefly, in a separate article, some extracts from "Our Revolutionary Fathers," showing the contrast between them and the Princeton Review.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1863

Principia Association--Meeting of Stockholders.

At the adjourned Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the Principia Association, held at their Rooms this day it was

"Voted, that the Secretary be authorized to call a meeting of the Stockholders, on Monday, June 29, 1863, at the office of the Principia Association, 104 William Street, New York, for the purpose of choosing Trustees, and considering the expediency of issuing new stock, and with such other business as may come before it."

In pursuance of the above vote, the said meeting is hereby notified, accordingly--at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM GOODELL, Secy.

NOTICE.

The semi-annual interest on the Capital Stock of the Principia Association, will be made up from the date of the receipt of the several assessments, to the 30th inst., and payable on and after July 1, 1863, at the office of the Treasurer, 104 William St.

J. W. ALDEN, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, June 16, 1863.

POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT.

We published in our last week's issue, three different articles tending to define the President's position, in a number of particulars, to which we will now refer, and append some remarks.

In respect to Colored troops.

The President's interview with the New York Committee on the subject, as reported to the meet- ing at Dr. Cheever's Church leaves us no room to doubt that the President is ready to welcome military aid from the colored people, particularly those of the South, of whom he evidently expects more than of any other troops at his command, in respect to the taking and holding the strong posts on the Mississippi.

This determination on the part of the President marks progress, and affords encouragement, so far as the military operations of the Government are concerned, that is, provided the Government will show itself in earnest, by providing for them acceptable commanders, raising a standard around which they can safely rally, appointing proper points of rendezvous for their assembling, furnishing them with the necessary armaments and equipments--above all, making public proclamations to them of all this, assuring them especially, that the successful issue of their patriotic heroism, their self-immolation, their sufferings and their blood, shall insure and avail equally for their protection and benefit, and that of the race with whom they are connected, as for the benefit of their fellow soldiers of Celtic, Teutonic, Anglo-Saxon and other races inhabiting the country. To ask their aid on any other conditions would be a meanness of which no nation or Government should be guilty. To expect anything like a generally royal of colored men, especially at the South, without this, would be to expect impossibilities, or the accomplishment of important ends without the employment of the requisite means, and that the colored people, unlike all other people, will act without motive, and rush eagerly to the support of a Government that will not even promise to protect them.

If the President overlooks all this, or imagines that words spoken in his chamber to a Committee of private citizens, will have the effect of an official announcement, backed up by corresponding public action, we fear he will detect his mistake, too late to correct it.

Besides all this, we do not learn that any such assurances were made to the Committee, or were soothed by them.

II. Posts of command for Fremont, Sigel, Butler, &c.

The Committee from New York obtained from the President no very definite declarations, in respect to a suitable appointment for Fremont; neither did the Committee of Germans from St. Louis, Mo., in respect to Fremont, Butler, and Sigel. The President denied that they were "systematically kept out of command," and said that "by their own action they had placed themselves in the position they occupied."

How are we to understand this? Did Fremont, "by his own action" proclaiming freedom within his department, place himself in the position he occupies, by making it necessary for the President to remove him? Or was it "by his own action" in his signal and splendid services in Virginia afterwards? Or, was it by declining to be degraded to an inferior post, in reward for such services?

The country and the world know that Fremont is "kept out of command," as he was put out of command, at the dictation of the border State slaveholders, and in obedience to the clamors of Northern Copperheads. There is "no escape from history"--as Mr. Lincoln himself has well said.

So also of Butler and Sigel. Gen. Hunter, too, is now removed, and our New York Copperheads are boasting that they have again carried their point, controlling the Administration they oppose.

While we are writing, there comes another instance of the same character.

Gens. Fremont and Sigel.

The following correspondence has appeared in the papers:

NEW YORK, June 16, 1863.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:--In the present emergency will you allow Major-Gens. Fremont and Sigel to issue a call for volunteers to march at once to the defense of Pennsylvania and the nation?

FREDERICK KAPP,
SIGMUND KAUFMANN,
CHARLES KESSMAN.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1863.

TO THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK:--The Governor of New York proposes to send us troops, and if he wishes the assistance of Gen. Fremont and Gen. Sigel, one or both, can have it. If he does not wish them, it would be breed confusion for us to set them at work, independently of him.

A. LINCOLN.

So the "Commander in Chief" of the American Army virtually gives up his official prerogative of appointing his officers into the hands of a State Governor who owes his election, notoriously, to the Copperhead Peace party of Secession sympathizers holding a balance of power in this city, and turning the vote of the State! And he does this, against the wishes of nine tenths of all the truly loyal men in the country, white and colored, keeping their favorite commanders inactive.

We tell the President that this is not the way to inspire the confidence of his friends--the confidence of the loyal men of the country, white or black, Northern or Southern--nor of the intelligent friends of the American Government in England or elsewhere.

III. Emancipation in Missouri.

We are sorry to see that the President, in his interview with the German Committee from St. Louis, so explicitly assured them that he did not favor the plan of immediate emancipation in that State under State authority, and by its independ-

ent State action, but preferred gradual, that is, future emancipation.

If the President wishes for colored soldiers, to help put down the rebellion--when does he want them? Now, or in the year 1870, when the gradualists of Missouri propose to emancipate? Does he prefer to have them remain in the service of the rebels, in the mean time?

It is deeply humiliating, at this late day, after so much time, money, and labor have been expended to spread before the country and the world the historical facts, as well as the philosophical and religious arguments, showing the decided superior advantages, benefits, and safety of immediate emancipation in preference to gradual, to find a President of the United States still informed on the subject, as to repeat, as oracular, the unaccountable utterances of apprehension, in currency half a century ago, at the mention of immediate emancipation of slaves! Is it to be supposed that the President has never read the official attestations of the British Colonial authorities attested and published by Parliament and the Queen, of the perfect safety, and beneficial workings of immediate emancipation in Antigua and Jamaica, and of the vexations and difficulties of apprenticeship and gradualism in Jamaica, and how the Colonial Legislatures, at the request of the planters themselves, cut short the term of apprenticeship before it had expired!--that the President has not yet heard of the similar workings of gradual enfranchisement in Russia, also in the French Colonies, as minutely related by Couthin?

Are the joint teachings of religion, philosophy, reason, experience, history, and common sense on this plain subject, to be forever ignored, by those in high official positions? Is there to be end to the platters themselves, cut short the term of apprenticeship before it had expired!--that the President has not yet heard of the similar workings of gradual enfranchisement in Russia, also in the French Colonies, as minutely related by Couthin?

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort! is included in the definition of treason.

We cannot here enter into a full discussion of the principles involved. There is undoubtedly such a crime as sedition, though the Constitution does not define it, in distinction from treason, and the only law against it became obnoxious and was repealed.

We confess to some apprehensions in respect to restrictions on freedom of speech and of the press. We notice, at the "loyal" meeting in New Hampshire, Mr. Blair, one of the prominent speakers, was loud in his denunciations of the abolitionists as of the rebels, and we remember that the principal clamor for "free speech" at the present moment, are the same persons who have scarcely done nobling and breaking up meetings of abolitionists, and are, indeed, still threatening them with suppression, whenever they get the power, sometimes boasting, as does the *Harold*, that the present Administration shall yet be used to suppress them. Another specimen comes to our notice in the columns of the *N. Y. Evening Post*, of Ohio, late Senator of the United States, is one of the declaimers against the violation of free speech, in the arrest of Vallandigham. The *Post* publishes a section of an Act enforced by the then Federal Administration upon the people of Kansas, against the will of a majority of them, making it felony "by speaking or by writing, to assert or maintain that persons have not a right to hold slaves in this Territory." This code was defended, in speech in the Senate, by Mr. Pugh, printed in the Appendix to the *Concord*, page 610, May 26, 1856, in which he said,

"Sir, I regret the necessity for such legislation, but wherever slavery exists, as an institution, law of that character must be adopted."

So long as the people will suffer themselves to be represented and governed by those who construct the Constitution as a guarantee of slavery, not of universal freedom, so long the chances will be that freedom of speech and of the press will be monopolized chiefly by the slaveholders, and denied to the friends of freedom.

Under such circumstances, it behoves the friends of freedom to take special care that they do not give their enemies an opportunity to say that they have established any precedents for the suppression of freedom of speech or of the press. Leave those weapons to be wielded, exclusively, by those to whom they appropriately belong.

The President will remove no General, or make any change in his cabinet to suit the views, or wishes of any particular party, or set of men?

Were Generals Fremont, Butler, Sigel, and Hunter removed under no influences of that character?

We know what parties, what presses, what influential cliques, committees, &c., loudly clamored for their removal, threatened, blustered, and predicted, until they were able to boast of the non-loyal protests of Presidential Independents of public sentiment, then.

Just here, we are reminded to say that on the evening previous to the New Year's Proclamation of Emancipation, the President did admit, to a Committee in conversation with him, in order to furnish him with information, that he would have to fall little short of the pictures drawn by Wendell Phillips and others. What a pity--what a shame--that the absurd theories of the Constitution, of Government, and of Law, derived from the slaveholders and bidding defiance to all legal and political science, should have prevented the peaceful abolition of slavery, by the normal action of the Constitution, before the outbreak of the rebellion! Nothing short of the speedy and utter repudiation of those theories can conduct the nation through this perilous crisis, in safety.

Under the influence of exposures that withdraw all the constitutional safeguards of freedom from four millions of the people, how are the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and of the press to be made permanently available for any portion of the people, under a Constitution that knows no distinction of race or color, knows no slavery or slaveholders, a Constitution that provides no safeguards for any one that it does not provide for all? Let Democrats know--let Republicans know--that there is to be, henceforth, no settled and secure freedom of speech and of the press, in this country, until the Constitution is administered, agreeably to its own declared purposes for the equal and impartial protection of all. Let the President and all those who criticize him, understand this, and find it in the solution of their controversy.

IV. Arbitrary Arrests.

The President's Letter to the Albany Democratic Committee on Arbitrary Arrests, &c., requires next our attention.

The argument, as a whole, is an able one, and will go far toward reconciling his supporters to his course in respect to Vallandigham. The President confines his argument to the constitutional authority of the President, and his subordinate, in times of civil war, to make such military arrests. Whether he, himself, would have exercised that authority, in the case of Vallandigham, he does not and cannot say. He admits his responsibility, having had the power to annul the action of his subordinate, but thinks that, in most cases, the General, on the spot, should be the best judge of the necessity.

On the constitutional question, we have said, the President makes a strong argument, and one that will not easily be met by his Democratic opponents. His allusion to the precedent of Gen. Jackson, at New Orleans, is particularly a telling one, as directed to the magnates of a party so largely dependent on the name of Jackson, for their political influence.

On one point, the critics of the *N. Y. World* have fastened their fangs. The vulnerable spot is the following:

"The man who stands by, and says nothing when the parts of his government are discussed, cannot be misunderstood. If not hindered, he will be sure to help the enemy; much more, if he talks ambiguously--talks for his country, with 'but's' and 'ifs,' and 'ands.'

It strikes us that this statement was an unfortunate one. If men are to be "hindered" by military arrests, from "saying nothing," there is to be an end--not exactly to "freedom of speech," but to what the Constitution makers do not appear to have thought necessary to provide safeguards for--"freedom of silence." Then, as to "talking ambiguously"--if men are liable to military arrests for that offense, alas for the security of our politicians and platform makers of all par-

ties. The President makes a better point, we think, when, after having denied that Vallandigham was arrested "for no other reason than words addressed to a public meeting, in criticism of the course of the Administration, and in condemnation of the military orders of the General," he adds:

"But the arrest, as I understand, was made for a very different reason. Mr. Vallandigham avows his hostility to the war on the part of the Union; and his arrest was made because he was laboring, with some effect, to prevent the raising of troops; to withdraw the volunteers from the army; and to leave the relatives without funds to support them. He was aiming at the political prospects of the Commanding General, but because he was damaging the army, upon the existence and vigor of which the life of the nation depends. He was carrying upon the military, and this gave the military a pretext for his acts. He was not doing upon the military power of the country, then his arrest was made on mistake of fact, which I would be glad to correct, on reasonably satisfactory evidence."

This is, perhaps, getting as near to a description of the cases contemplated by the Constitution, so far as free speech is concerned--if the suspension of free speech be included--as it would be easy to come, in so nice and delicate a question. We remember how the Federalists, by speech, and by the press, opposed the war of 1812, and were, by their opponents, accused of disloyalty, but no public arrests were made, either civil or military, except in the instance of Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, so far as we remember.

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We cannot here enter into a full discussion of the principles involved. There is undoubtedly such a crime as sedition, though the Constitution does not define it, in distinction from treason, and the only law against it became obnoxious and was repealed.

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

We do not find, in the Constitution, any specific authority for the restriction of free speech, though adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort!

Common sense is teaching to all men possessed of it, and exercising it, the same lesson. The colored people, in vast numbers, are already in the midst of the enemy's country, inured to

Gen. Milroy had been at Harrisburg consulting with Gov. Curtin.

Gen. Hooker's Army.—The report of a battle at Centreville is deemed to be unfounded. Also, that there were no rebel forces near Bull Run, or that Gen. Hill, with a large force is at Dumfries. Cavalry skirmishes were taking place daily, with advantage, uniformly, to our forces.

Gen. Lee's whereabouts remain yet undetermined, though the prevailing impression is that he occupies Thoroughfare Gap.

Siege of Vicksburg.—Advices are down to the 13th instant. The rebels opened a furious fire, but with little effect. It was believed that Gen. Grant will be able to defeat my rebel force that can be brought against him, and that Vicksburg must soon fall.

Mitkien's Bend.—Negroavery.

At the attack on Mitkien's Bend the negro troops fought like lions. They stood firm, up to the work, and when the rebels were about to overwhelm numbers to the river bank, when the gunboats poured in a destructive fire and drove the Rebels off in confusion, leaving their dead and wounded upon the ground. With anything like equal numbers they would have won the day without the assistance of the gunboats.

Lower Mississippi.—Negro Regiments.

W. CUNNINGHAM, June 21, 1863.

Adj't Gen. Thomas was brought home yesterday in easy stages from the hospital in Louisville, saved literally from the jaws of death. The North will be interested to hear that Gen. Thomas organized twenty negro regiments in Lower Mississippi, has put under command, abandoned Louisiana, and Arkansas plantations, and, better than all, has totally changed in all the names of the West and South the pro-slavery feeling, and has made the greatest generals and lowest privates sympathetic with his mission and respect of a black American with a musket in his hands. Of the negro, Gen. Thomas says that everywhere he goes it is an avenging angel.

Rebel Raids into Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 20, 1863.

Yesterday, about one hundred of the 4th Kentucky Rebel Cavalry crossed the Ohio River into Harrisonburg, Va., for the purpose of making a raid into the interior.

At Orleans the Rebels had a skirmish with the Home Guards, whom they repulsed.

The Rebels were moving toward the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at last accounts.

The militia with the convalescents from the hospitals at New Albany and Louisville have started in pursuit of the Rebels.

The Indiana State authorities have issued a call for 20,000 volunteers to serve for six months.

We shall, perhaps, now see whether the border-keepers will fight their Southern brethren, or join forces with them?

Southern Coast.—*Distant (6) hours.*

FOUNTAIN MAXWELL, June 21, 1863.

Richmond papers of the 20th received, say that the city of Port G. was burned by the Unionists on the 11th instant and is now one plain of ashes and black smoke.

The rebels also captured the schooner Petrel, ready to sail for Nassau, with a cargo of cotton.

Seven Union blockade-sweepers were at Brunswick, Ga., on the 12th, and large forces had been landed from transports.

Vallandigham has run the blockade from Wilmington.—He is going to Nassau, thence to Canada.

Capture of the Atlanta.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1863.

The *Buckram* (Bragg) of the 20th contains the following:

—Diplomats received in this city yesterday from Savannah, announce the capture by the enemy of the Confederate iron-clad steamer Atlanta. She was formerly the English steamer Fingal, and was commanded by Capt. Webb.

The Atlanta steamed out of the harbor, and was attacked and engaged after an action of thirty minutes, by two Union ironclads.

Other Captures.—WAHINGTON, June 20.—The United States steamer Florida, Capt. Bankhead, captured on the 11th inst., off Frying Pan Shoals, after four hours' hard fighting, was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000. She had an armed cargo and a crew of 150, but showed no papers. She is a screw steamer, about 250 long tons, 59 broad beam, fore-and-aft rigged, and of great speed. She is said to be an old blockade runner.

The Calypso was towed to Philadelphia by the United States steamer Massachusetts, Lieut. West commanding. All the papers of the type, and her crew, were found aboard, the captain not having taken measures to destroy them.

The steamer was captured on the 12th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The Atlanta was captured on the 13th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 14th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 15th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 16th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 17th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 18th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 19th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 20th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 21st, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 22nd, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 23rd, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 24th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 25th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 26th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 27th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 28th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 29th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 30th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 31st, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 1st, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 2nd, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 3rd, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 4th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 5th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 6th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 7th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 8th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 9th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 10th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 11th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 12th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 13th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 14th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 15th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 16th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 17th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 18th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 19th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 20th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 21st, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 22nd, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 23rd, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 24th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 25th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 26th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 27th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 28th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 29th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 30th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 31st, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 1st, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 2nd, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 3rd, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 4th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 5th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 6th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 7th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 8th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 9th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 10th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 11th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 12th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 13th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 14th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 15th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 16th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 17th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 18th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 19th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 20th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 21st, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 22nd, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 23rd, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 24th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 25th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 26th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 27th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 28th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 29th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 30th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 31st, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 1st, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 2nd, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 3rd, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 4th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 5th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 6th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 7th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

The steamer was captured on the 8th, and was sent to Boston, where she was sold for \$100,000.

THE PRINCIPIA.

Family Miscellany.

For the Principia.

THE LITTLE BEGGAR.

There's a dear little beggar girl.
Living somewhere,
With eyes like twin dew-drops,
Gentle and fair;
Hair, that in sunlight,
Changes to gold;
Lips like a ruby,
Of exquisite mold.

She's a neat little beggar as
Ever I knew;

Her dress is so nice, from
Bonnet to shoe,

Fitting so close her

Fairy-like form,

Worn with a grace that

A queen might adorn.

Then she begs very prettily.

Like a young fawn,

As timid and shy as

Rays of the dawn;

Asking for something

Easy to give.

Something I cannot

Refuse—*I live*.

It was only last even that,

Chancing to meet,

We stood in a doorway,

Hid from the street,

Where the bright moonbeams

Radius fell,

Weaving around us

A magical spell,

So entrancing the hour that I

Heeded not time,

Till silver bells rang out

Merrily, merrily;

Then from the maiden

Turning away,

You should have seen how

She begged me to stay.

Not with words—that superfluous

Languor of art,

But tender enticements,

Fresh from the heart;

Eyelids that, drooping

Like a soft veil,

Added her blushes

To finish the tale.

And perhaps it were cruel. I

Thought to myself,

To leave them alone, this

Poor little wif.

Six in great pity,

Raised to my lips,

Just of her fingers,

The rosate tips.

In the face, then in gratitude

Turned to my own.

The spirit of witchcraft

Very slow;

Aedly, but coy,

Seeming to say—

"Pray, sir, and will you

With this, go away?"

So I turned a moment to

To my hair—

Unmannerly employment.

Not to pass, girls?

Yet one that causes

Bosoms to thrill,

For he it known, a

Young man's often will.

Thus assured of my favor, she

Drew to my breast,

Sweet dove I as if there were

Place of her rest;

Droping her head still

Lower and lower—

For that I loved her

I'd told her before,

Her wifing snare.

But a voice like to that of a

Bird's to a mate,

Called after me, and what

Could I, but wait,

While round my neck soft

Arms were entwined—

Pleasantest duran—

Man ever will find.

As I gazed in her eyes that were

Moistened with tears,

And saw how her lips half

Quivered with fears,

Folding her close in

Transport of bliss,

Gave I her what she

Was begging—a kiss.

Was I wrong? for this beggar girl

Soon at my side,

Shall stand in her beauty,

Owed as my bride.

There she kisses,

Begs any more,

See if she do not

—Repay me four-score!

E N

A DIAL'S MOTTO.

A lesson in its subline,

A dial's motto is certain:

It is, "Time is not of time,

Sure when the sun is rising,

These motto words a dial, born,

And wisdom never preaches

To human hearts a better lesson,

Than that which time teaches.

As life is sometimes bright and fair,

And sometimes dark and lonely;

Let us forget its toll and care,

And note its bright hours only.

The darkest shadows of the night

Are just before the morning;

Then let us wait the coming light,

All day the heavy wind

Of sorrow, let us bear,

Perchance to-morrow's sun will bring

The weary heart a blessing,

For life is sometimes bright and fair,

And sometimes dark and lonely;

Then let's forget its toll and care,

And note its bright hours only.

CEASE TO MOURN.

BY M. A.

Cease to grieve, O broken-hearted!

Caes to mourn o'er hopes departed,

Our dreams too bright to stay,

Thou couldst not see the path before thee;

It was a loving hand that bore thee;

From a dangerous heart.

Seemeth hard that all is ended—

That hope that through thy life was blended,

That idot of the heart.

Thou didst not know how close it bound thee,

How fast the subtle chain twined round thee,

And earthward turned thy heart.

But now the idd broken lies:
Thus seemst now, though tear-wet eyes.
Its hollowness and dust.
Then oft for the boon dearest thee,
Be grateful, then, while er beside thee;
Thy Father guides thy way.

For the Principia.

A LIFE PICTURE.

BY ELLIE NEAL.

CHAPTER III.—NEW THES.

A little stranger had arrived at the farm house, over which Mary was duly installed nurse. A new spirit seemed now to pervade the place. Indeed, if ever a woman feels a holy thought, a man, divinity stirring within him, it is not when they look upon their first born?

The child grew, but still Mary could not be spared, and baby was so busy twining threads of love around her heart, that she herself hardly wished to go.

She sat singing that old song, "By low," one evening, at dusk, when she was surprised by the sudden entrance of some one that Kate called.

"My brother Fred!"

And forthwith she was favored with an introduction, blushing of course at being caught so.

Said Fred was not a very prepossessing young man—rather short in stature, with a low forehead, and a face so lacking expression, that one might describe it somewhat as he was of a horse or sheep.

Mary looked straight at him, as he did at her, thinking—how very becoming that bundle of white in her lap was to her complexion. As to her thoughts of him, they were of the most ordinary kind, and when Jim asked him to stay and help him through haying, she wished him a thousand miles away.

But he always spoke kindly to her, moved about the house quietly, offered his assistance when there was anything hard to be done, went to church regularly, and Jim and Kate were so loud in his praises, that finally she too was persuaded to think kindly of him—and when at last he began to show her those little attentions that presage something serious, she received them as a hungry child would accept a morsel of dry bread, thankful that any one in the wide world cared for her, besides Sue and her mother.

One of the pleasantest events that happened to Mary, during this season, was a visit from her beloved mother. How much they had to tell each other, to talk about, to live over again, to plan for the present, to picture for the future! Days flew like hours, in this sweet, unwearying employment.

But she did not say so—she was not a connoisseur in the affairs of the heart. She turned half away, speaking scarce above a whisper, in trembling tones—

"Mr. Milburn, I have never thought of you thus—excuse me," and she left him standing alone.

The subject was not renewed for several days. Meanwhile, what thoughts agitated her mind! She was weighing in a balance, on one side, love, and a home, offered her, free of cost, on the other, days of weariness and toil, ending perhaps only with her life.

"I am neither brilliant nor pretty," she said. "I cannot hope for many suitors, and perhaps Fred is as good as I am; but I could not keep you."

Her mother could not aid her much. She only said, "My daughter, do as you think best. He seems to be quite a nice young man, and if you love him, marry him—do you need a home?"

She only said, "I am a poor housekeeper, mother," and when she had come to a standstill, her mother said, "I'll go with you."

She had no money, but she had a small sum, which she had saved up for her mother, and when she had given it to her, her mother said, "I'll go with you."

She had no clothes, but she had a small sum, which she had saved up for her mother, and when she had given it to her, her mother said, "I'll go with you."

She had no money, but she had a small sum, which she had saved up for her mother, and when she had given it to her, her mother said, "I'll go with you."

She had no clothes, but she had a small sum, which she had saved up for her mother, and when she had given it to her, her mother said, "I'll go with you."

She had no money, but she had a small sum, which she had saved up for her mother, and when she had given it to her, her mother said, "I'll go with you."

She had no clothes, but she had a small sum, which she had saved up for her mother, and when she had given it to her, her mother said, "I'll go with you."

She had no money, but she had a small sum, which she had saved up for her mother, and when she had given it to her, her mother said, "I'll go with you."

She had no clothes, but she had a small sum, which she had saved up for her mother, and when she had given it to her, her mother said, "I'll go with you."

She had no money, but she had a small sum, which she had saved up for her mother, and when she had given it to her, her mother said, "I'll go with you."

She had no clothes, but she had a small sum, which she had saved up for her mother, and when she had given it to her, her mother said, "I'll go with you."

She had no money, but she had a small sum, which she had saved up for her mother, and when she had given it to her, her mother said, "I'll go with you."

She had no clothes, but she had a small sum, which she had saved up for her mother, and when she had given it to her, her mother said, "I'll go with you."

She had no money,